The phonological inventory is straightforward. There are bilabial, dental, alveolar, palatal, and velar obstruents in both plain and ejective series, and glottal stop: *p*, *t*, *ṭ*, *č*, *k*; *p̓*, *t̓*, *ṭ̓*, *č̓*, *k̓*, *ʔ*. The ejectives contrast with sequences of obstruent plus glottal stop. The two sibilants are alveolar *s* and palatal *š*. The five resonants *w*, *l*, *y*, *m*, *n*, have glottalized counterparts *w̓*, *l̓*, *y̓*, *m̓*, *n̓*, but these appear only in morpheme-final position. All dialects show five vowels, both long and short: *i*, *i·*, *e*, *e·*, *a*, *a·*, *o*, *o·*, *u*, u·; Yuki Proper also contains a nasalized *ą*. In an unpublished note in 1933, Uldall suggested that Yuki was a tone language, but Schlichter has concluded that the tone is an effect of stress. Primary stress, on the first syllable of the stem, is accompanied by very high pitch, while secondary stress may be accompanied by lower pitch.

Mithun, Marianne. 1999. The Languages of Native North America. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.